Beginning life over again,

IRONTON, : : MISSOURI.

They are left alone in the dear old home. After so many years When the house was full of frolic and fu Of childish laughter and tears. They are left alone! they two-once more

THEY TWO.

Just as they did in the days of yore, Before they were nine or ten. And the table is set for two these days; The children went one by one,

Away from home on their separate ways, When the childhood days were done. How healthily hungry they used to be! What romping they used to do!

And mother-for weeping-can hardly se To set the table for two. They used to gather around the fire While some one would read aloud, But whether at study or work or play, 'Twas a loving and merry crowd.

At evening to read or sew, And it seems almost too much to bear When they think of the long ago.

And now they are two that gather there

Ah, well! ah, well! 'tis the way of the world! Children stay but a little while, And then into other scenes are whirled, Where other homes beguile.

But it matters not how far they roam, Their hearts are fond and true. And there's never a home like the dear old

Where the table is set for two. -Mrs. Frank A. Breck, in Youth's Com-

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NE sunny morning in early July I sat with my sister, Lady Emily, by the side of the river. Nature had donned her summer dress the river flowed silently away between banks in green dresses, trimmed with rushes, hung loving over the clear water, gaz-

"Where is Tommy this morning?" I inquired, rescuing my hook from the from under the cool shade of the trees interior of a misguided fish. Emily emerged from a parasol, behind which she had retreated during the operation. She said I reminded her of Nero on such occasions.

"I have sent him into the village to do some shopping for me," she explained. I whistle softly.

"Three miles in the heat! Great is the power of love. "I am a little worried about him,"

said Emily. "Oh, he'll be all right. Ice applied to the head works wonders," I remarked, cheerfully.

"It's not that; but-but I believe he is going to propose." "I should not think so," I said, judicially. "His feelings when he re-

turns from the village, very hot and tired, will be rather those of hatred of the tyrant who sent him on such a journey.' "I shall mix him some good oatmeal

water." "And add insult to injury." "He says he likes it."

"Then probably he will propose Matters seem to have gone far." does," said Emily, plaintively. "Why?" I inquired.

"Because-it's impossible of course -and he'll go away, and I shall be the general conversation that followed without anyone to-to-fetch things Tommy seemed depressed, but Sorrell's from the village." "Shall I awaken the echoes of the

past?" said I, presently. I began to count the echoes on my fingers. "Charlie Musgrave! Lord Hartley!"-and so on, until I began again at my thumb. Then Emily in-

terfered. "You dare!" she said. For a time a neighboring cuckoo monopolized the conversation.

Then Emily said: "There's Tom-A white figure was crossing a bridge a little way higher up the river. There

was a weariness in his gait that went to my heart, and I seemed to feel in myself the torture of thirst that must possess him. "You are going to meet him?" I in-

quired, seeing Emily rise. "Yes," she replied, giving herself that wonderful little shake with which a woman can banish all disorder from her attire.

Returning home in the cool of the evening, I observed a letter lying on the table addressed to Emily in a hand unmistakably masculine. I was informed that she was out, also that Mrs. Boyton was out. I drew my conclusions, and, knowing the favorite haunts of my sister, I took the letter and went out in quest of them. I found them sitting together under the trees, watching the fish rising at the flies. At least, that is what they said they were doing.

"I hope I am not intruding," said I "Oh, no!" said Emily. "Certainly not-very pleased-lovely

evening-warm!" muttered Tommy, inarticulately. I fanciel he was not quite sincere and proceeded to offer one of my best marck, some time before his death, reeigars, as a proposition. I lit another myself, and we sat in silence for many minutes. The air was intensely still; the blue smoke wreathed upward, and men. "As the American ambassador," hung in miniature clouds over our he said, "had protected the Germans

neighboring flies. "Do you want the boat this evening?" inquired Tommy, abruptly.

"Will you come on the river?" She assented, and, as they rose to

her. "I think from the writing it isfrom-er-well-you know!"

There was an infinite subtility of sug- this was not much to my liking we kept gestion in my voice; I rejoiced in my the order for some time, and inquired diplomacy. But Emily glared at me.

me this week from Paris." Now the postmark said the letter myself to be painted. The artist, in came from London. They departed, real American fashion, did a real good but not before Emily had hurled at me, stroke of business by painting three por-

in an intense whisper, the word "Silly!" traits of me at the same time."

I lit a fresh eigar, and walked back Tron County Register. I lit a fresh eigar, and walked back to the house. Sitting in the garden, some two hours later, Lady Emily joined me. Tommy, she told me, was putting the boat away.

> be sensible?" she remarked, sinking into a chair at my side. "I am getting very old," I replied, shuddering. "Oh, you are bald, I know!" said Em-

lly, with cruel bluntness, "but why did you give me that letter and behave so foolishly before Tommy?" "I did it for the best. I thought that -that-he would think-" "Poor fellow!" she said, gently. "]

uppose you can't help it, yet it seems incredible. Why," she continued, "you drove him to desperation and he's proposed!" "Forgive me!" I implored. "I sup-

pose you refused him?" "Why should you suppose so?" Emly asked, with some asperity. "You told me you would."

"Well, I haven't-not definitely. have promised to give him an answer the end of the week." And presently she added, softly:

"He's awfully nice, you know." After all, a girl manages these things better for herself. All went smoothly for three days. I fished; Emily and Tommy-well, I cannot say exactly what they did. I did not see much of them.

But on Thursday morning Emily came to me with a letter in her hand and consternation in her face. "Johnny," she said, "Sorrell is com-

I whistled.

"It's awful!" said Emily. "The situation is certainly critical." "I asked him to wait a month for my answer, and it's up on Saturday."

"And Tommy?" "He's up on Saturday, too." "You have a couple of days in which

to make your decision.' On the Saturday afternoon she deamong which the water diamonds cided the matter in a manner eminentsparkled in the sunshine. Great trees ly characteristic of her sex. She told me that the two suitors would do ing at their finery mirrored in its battle for her hand in the tennis court. depths, as if they would never tire The arrangement was not made verbof admiring themselves in their beau- ally, she explained, but-well, they tiful summer clothing. This is Lady knew. And there, in the intense heat Emily's description of the scene. I of the July sun, these two unfortuwas busy fishing. There seemed no nates ran about the lawn, dodging and one in the world but ourselves and the hitting, and making themselves scarlet, dripping, and unpleasant to the eye. My sister and I watched them



SHALL I AWAKEN THE ECHOES OF THE PAST?"

Emily eating huge quantities of ice cream to steady her nerves. But Tommy was hopelessly outplayed. Five-"But it will upset everything if he rell's racket into the corner where Tommy was not, and the game was over. The duelists approached and were given oatmeal water to drink. In spirits were high. He had a noisy, selfassertive manner at times which jarred

on me excessively. After dinner, as I sat smoking in the garden, Emily came to me, holding her hands behind her.

"Which hand will you have?" she inquired, dropping me a little courtesy. "Run away!" I replied; "I am disappointed with you."

She held out her left hand, and I saw the flash of diamonds.

"H'm!" I grunted, "Sorrell seems to have made very certain of the mat-

Emily knelt beside me and stroked my nose. "It isn't Sorrell, you silly old thing!" "But-" I began in great astonish-

"It's Tommy, of course!"

"But Sorrell had the six games!" "Yes," said Emily. And after she had kissed me three imes, she added, softly; "but Tommy

had the love, you know." Which, after all, was a most excellent reason.-Chicago Herald.

SACRIFICED HIMSELF. Gratitude by Sitting for His Portrait.

It was not in Germany alone that the conduct of the late Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, in protecting foreigners in Paris during the siege and the reign of the commune awakened gratitude and praise. The subject of almost every European nation had reason for thanks that he displayed such heroism at a time of grave peril. Prince Bislated to a correspondent what he had done toward recognizing Mr. Washburne's services to his fellow countryheads, to the great discomfort of the in Paris during the French war we wanted to present him with a testimonial. Therefore, I had a grand cross of the Order of the Iron Crown made of a more costly pattern than had probably ever been manufactured before. The brilliants alone cost 1,000 friedrichs d'or, but before the emperor conferred go, I remembered my mission and it upon him I took the precaution to ask if he would accept the order, and "For you, Emily," I said, giving it to received a reply that it would have to go to the Washington museum, as he would not be allowed to wear it. As by what other means we could show onr gratitude. In reply he begged that "Yes, certainly I know!" she said. I should sit to an American artist for *Dolly Harwood promised to write to my portrait. So I sacrificed myself on the altar of my country and allowed

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

When a musical family resides in a suite of rooms, the key is one flat .-

Ally Sloper. "I wonder if you will ever learn to "But why don't you ever seek the man?" "Thanks to the earnest solicitations of his many friends," replied the Office, "I don't have to!"-Detroit Journal.

Ikey-"Give me a penny, fadder, and I buy me an orange off dat man outside." Heimstadter -- "Go and make faces at him, Ikey; maybe he will throw one at you."-Housekeeper, Minneapolis.

"Johnny Smith," cried the teacher to the boy who had been imperti- Bryan's possession for some time: nent, "you know entirely too much. You will remain in after school." 'Gee whizz!" said Johnny; "you kep me in yestid'y 'cause I didn't know enough!"-Philadelphia Record.

"Joppingham Jibbs resists his wife's divorce proceedings like mad." "Is he still so fond of her?" "No; but gracious! a man who makes debts as he does can't let a rich fatherin-law be torn away from him without a struggle."-Indianapolis Jour-

The Joke.-Poverty is knocking at the door. Love,' it is perhaps unnecessary to add, is flying out at the in?" exclaim the young people, perplexedly. For all the while the world can be heard laughing brutally.-Detroit Journal

"I tell you golf is going to be the salvation of the nation. It is going country. to make athletic men and women out of our puny offsprings and lengthen our days by decades." "But our ancestors didn't go in for golf." "And where are they now? Dead! All dead!"-Boston Journal.

QUAINT OLD-TIME WAYS.

Some Massachusetts Funeral and Meeting House Regulations of a Century and a Half Ago.

Diving into the eld resords of one of the most charming cities of our much of deep interest as revealing customs and habits of olden time. house" in olden time, and comparatively recently foot stoves were carried to church, as were tallow cana legal town meeting was: "Shall men and their wives be seated toan emphatic "No!"

In 1744, says the Springfield (Mass.) e charge of bringing his danghter Edwards hath labored under this conquest. year, and some time past with rethat those persons who have not this year brought him a load of wood one his load of wood." If there was not a sufficiency of wood by that time, the town then voted, the seshould be met at the cost of the

Later, in 1789, we find in the warrant for town meeting this entry: 'To procure firewood for the Rev. Mr. Williams; to choose a committee to seat the meeting house," A most serious business to decide, who should take preference in the broad aisles! The "nigger pew," well remembered said officer, as that was readily ac- Kansas City, you were made their nomcepted by the "colored brethren," ike cows in the stable, who went

dutifully to their separate stalls. rules governing their conduct, but the rules about the dead were very mittee, May 11, 1789, to whom had been referred the conduct of funerals,

Whereas, It is the opinion of this own that funerals ought to be conducted with great decency and decorum in order to impress on rising and risen generation the importance of the awful solemnity, and to render | blood, if need be, over which their country's the house of mourning better than the house of feasting. Be it therefore recommended to all the inhabitants of this town to observe the fol-

lowing regulations at funerals: First-That the relatives of the deceased follow next the corpse, two

Second-If the deceased was a male person the males are to follow next the mourners, two and two, and the women after them, two and two; but if the deceased was a woman, then the women are to follow next the mourners and the men after

Third-Those on horseback are to two and two, and the carriages are to follow in the rear of the procession. And it is requested that no person walk or ride on either side the procession from the house to the

Ten of the prominent men of the city were appointed and requested to attend at funerals and to regulate the procession thus recommended until the same shall become habitual to the people. In 1745 the question was raised in the annual town meeting "if the town would be at the expense of coloring the meeting house," and it passed in the negative! Evidently they thought that nature would do it without expense. Not till 1749 were the forts and fortifications of the town demolished and the timber and boards sold for the benefit of the town. Laws were passed relative to the schooling of boys and the amount of wood they should bring to the schoolhouse; girls were of no account in those days.

Henviest of Flying Birds. The heaviest bird that flies is the great bustard. In size it exceeds the Norwegian blackcock. The old males weigh about 35 pounds, but when food is plentiful the young males may weigh 40 pounds. Great bustards were formerly as plentiful in western Europe as partridges. Now they are rarely found. They may occasionally be seen on the Dnieper and on the coast of the Caspian sea .- N. Y. Sun.

ANOTHER NOMINATION

Silver Republicans Notify Bryan of Their Selection.

To Which the Nominee Replies as Length Accepting the Nomination and Thanks the Plain People.

The following letter notifying Wil-

liam J. Bryan of his nomination for the presidency by the national silver republican convention has been in Mr "Mount Pleasant, Mich., Oct. 17 .- Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: The silver republican organization at its national convention, held at Kansas City July 4 last, appointed a committee whose duty it is to notify its presidential nomince of such nomination. In performing that duty permit us to say that convention was made up of voters 250 of whom voted for Abraham Lincoln; 250 bore arms as union soldiers in our great civil conflict; many were soldiers in the late Spanish-American war, and gave their best efforts for the liberation of suffering Cuba. Four hundred were sons of veterans. We men-

in the lives of their patriotic forefathers. "Learning as we do, that the great leadcr of democracy, Jefferson, wrote the declaration of independence, and the great window. "Where does the joke come leader of republicanism, Lincoln, supportcd, defended and applied it, both seeking in their efforts to establish and maintain government of equal rights for the people, we readily see why Jeffersonian democrats and Lincoln republicans may unite and support of one ticket for the welfare of our

tion that as showing the fact that liberty

fires burned in their lives as warmly as

"To us it is no wonder that all the political parties split in 1896 on the rock of finance. It was the struggle of the oligarchy of moncy changers in opposition to the rights of the people. At St. Louis the aristocracy controlled and kept the party was promulgated, and the commercialism name-without it the campaign would have resulted differently. At Chicago the people controlled and kept the party name. We believe the rank and file of voters in all parties are faithful to the true Americanism embodied in the declaration of independence, and when freed from party curroundings will support and vote for the man representing the rights of the

"From the patriotism of the republican party of 1856 and 1860 to the greed of the republican party of 1896 and 1900 is a toboggan equaled only by the descent from commonwealth, Northampton, we find | the grandeur of Lincoln's lofty motives to the lust and greed of the present adminis-

"When we think one-fourth of 1,000,000 No fire was found in "the meeting people own three-fourths of the nation's wealth, when sixty-four and three-fourths millions own only one-fourth-when 52 per cent. of the people own not even a homedles to the evening meetings. In is enough to alarm the great mass of 1737 the important vital question at American voters. All who seek to have the nation kept in the lines of a republic must see it can only be done by not surrendering the control of the country engether in pews?" and the vote was tircly into the hands of the one-fourth of 2,000,600; but that the executive and law makers must be representatives of the cinty-four and three-fourths millions. The Republican, about the beginning of plca of trade must never cover and hide Jonathan Edwards' trouble in the the plea of human rights; for when we disregard the rights of others, we are parish, it was voted net "to pay but rehooling them and ourselves to disand our own rights. We desire to stand by the principle of war only when waged pears on the town records: "Taking have millions for defense, and millions for man's liberty, and we declare that we into consideration the difficulty Mr. more for development, but not a dollar for

ard, the sceking to destroy the greenback spect to his firewood, the town voted | -the people's money-the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the want of reverence for equal rights as set forth might have liberty between this time with the attempt to destroy such rights, and next Tuesday night to bring each | the recognition of human slavery under the American flag, the subjugation of a struggling, liberty-loving people-denying them the right of citizenship and compelling the lectmen shall see that the deficiency | destroying the equality of the people of a republic, the attempt to establish the rule of the few and the submission of the many, raises and forces upon us for our consideration the question of imperialism, and makes it the question for us now to decide. A subject must belong to an empire. A republic has only citizens. In an In a republic 'equal rights to all, and special privileges to none,' are ever ap-

plicable "With this explanation we hereby notify you that at the gathering of Lincoln republicans in the silver republican convenby the writer, caused no trouble to tion, held on last Independence day, in

"May we ask, as we believe in the rights of free government, that you, when elected and become president, as we fully besolicitude the cause of the great common million toilers. The people for whom Jefquaint, as by this report of a com- ferson lived and labored, and for whom island? people whose arm never tires, the people whose labor produces the wealth of the nation, and whose prosperity is the prosperity of all; whose devotion never ceases; ever ready to defend and protect; they who are the rock upon which our counotism defends the trocha, filled with their

enemy can never pass. "Now, sir, believing in your faithfulness. integrity and wisdom to discharge the duties of such high office, we hereby tender you the nomination of the Kansas City silver republican convention, and most respectfully request that you accept the same, and become our candidate for the presidency of our beloved republic, and may your proudest plume be that you never deserted your country's welfare.

With great respect, we are, "SAMUEL W. HOPKINS, Chairman. "SAMUEL I. HALE, Secretary, Bryan's Acceptance Letter.

In response to the above notification Mr. Bryan on Friday, October 19, gave out the following lett:r: "Hon. Samuel W. Hopkins, Chairman,

and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Silver Lincoln Republican Party: I am in receipt of your letter formally notifying me of my nomination for the presidency by the silver Lincoln republican national convention held at Kansas City July 4 last. In accepting the appreciation of the support given our icket by the members of your party in the campaign of 1896, and of the fidelity shown by them during the four years which have since elapsed. The evidence of confidence and good will manifested anew at the last national convention places me under renewed obligations. There is a consistency about the human mind which leads an individual to apply old principles to new conditions, and I was therefore not surprised to find that those who left the republican party in 1896 on the question are now opposed to it on the trust question, which has increased in importance since 1896, and upon militarism the republican party has forced upon the public within the last two years. "Your platform, of which you inclosed a

City, that it is not necessary for me to take up the planks in detail. I inclose the part of this letter:

the democratic notification committee, dealing with imperialism, militarism and the resolution expressing sympathy for "2. My letter formally accepting the democratic nomination, covering other planks

of the platform.

"3. My speech accepting the populist

"In 1896 the money question was the question of paramount importance, but the re-publican party, by its disregard of the principles of our republic, and by its advocacy of policies repugnant to the doctrine of self-government, has left us no choice but to summon all lovers of the declaration of independence to the defense of that sacred document and the constitu-

ion framed in accordance with it. "In your letter you quote several appro priate extracts from Lincoln's speeches. I find in a speech by Lincoln in 1853 a defense of the declaration of independence, accompanied by a fervent and patriotic appeal to his countrymen not to abandon the principles therein enunciated. It is so applicable to the present time and so in harmony with the references you have made to Lincoln's words that I quote the following extract:

" 'Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the declaration of independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions: if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty: let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the revolution. Think nothing of me; take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever, but come back to the truths that are in the declaration of independence. You may do anything with me you choose. if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity-the declaration of American independence.'
"How harsh the contrast between the

lofty sentiments expressed by Lincoln and the sordid, mercenary appeal now made to the people by the republican party! How great the chasm between the statesmanship which would sacrifice life itself in defense of that immortal document which has which would sacrifice every noble and holy purpose in pursuit of new markets, and would indorse the doctrine that trade can be purchased with human blood-a doctrine advanced by those who want to give syndicates a chance to exploit distant coltrine advanced by those who want to give

"In response to the hope which you express, permit me to assure you that my political obligations are due entirely to the plain people, who ask no special privileges at the hands of the government, but demand only equality of rights and an opportunity to enjoy life, liberty and the pur suit of happiness under the flag of a republic. These people, the nation's wealth producers in time of peace and the nation's warriors in time of war, have already done for me more than I can ever repay. Whether I am elected or not, it shall be my ambition to protect their rights and advance their interests by every means

"W. J. BRYAN."

BRYAN ANSWERS MEIKLEJOHN Nebraskan Insists That the Presiden Has Approved of Slavery in Sulu.

William J. Bryan has made reply to Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn's etter in reference to slavery in the Sulu islands. In his letter Mr. Bryan

"I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst. in regard to the Sulu treaty. It is true that the president two months after the signing of the treaty sent to Gen. Otis the instructions which you quote.

"You will note that the treaty, or a de-

mand, as the president describes it, was

confirmed and approved, subject to the that he made was that in regard to article 10, relating to slavery. You can but know, those instructions the republican party, with the approval of the administration, has adopted the theory that the constitution does not follow the flag, and, therefore, the thirteenth amendment does not interfere with slavery in the Sulu archipelago. "The Porto Rican law asserts the doctrine that the people of Porto Rico are beyond the protection of the constitution and can be governed by the arbitrary and unrestrained power of the president and congress. If the constitution itself cannot reach the West Indies, how can the thirteenth amendment find its way across the Pacific into Asia? The president does not repudiate article 13, which reads as follows: 'The United States will give full

protection to the sultan and his subjects if any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.' "In view of the fact that the president in his letter of acceptance declares it dan-Not only the living had special lieve you will be-that you remember with gerous for us to agree to protect a Christian republic in the Philippine islands, would it not be wise for him to withdraw

the agreement to protect a Mohammedan "The agreement does not repudlate article 14, which reads as follows: "The United States will not sell the island of Sulu or any other island of the Sulu archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent

of the sultan of Sulu." "If we buy all the Philippine islands from Spain without the consent of its inhabit try may safely rest; they whose strength ants, is it fair to agree not to sell any of pullds, whose loyalty guards, whose patri- | the Sulu islands without the consent of the sultan? In other words, is it more imconsidered than that the interests of the rest of the people should be regarded?

"Very respectfully yours,
"W. J. BRYAN." Mr. Meiklejohn in his letter upheld the president's policy in Sulu and maintained that Mr. Bryan was in error in his statement that President McKinley had by treaty approved of slavery on the islands.

-Still evading the issue raised by the record of the republican party in the late session of congress, Senator Lodge said in a recent speech that, so far as the Philippines are concerned, "the first thing is peace; the next is civil government." True. But what kind of civil government? That is the isse. The republicans in congress have given the answer-any kind of government that the majori ty may see fit to impose, without regard to the constitution of the United States. The people of the islands are "property," to be disposed of, with other property (like the arsenals and navy yards), as congress may please. -Philadelphia Record.

-The republican national committee has put out as a campaign document the statement that "nearly \$50,000,000 expended for army supplies has gone directly into the hands of the producers, the farmers, stock and imperialism, the new questions which raisers, growers and manufacturers, lumbermen and so on, in only a little over a year." Yes, and every dollar copy, in its declarations is so similar to the of it and \$100,000,000 more spent in ocratic platform adopted at Kansas this miserable Philippine war was earned in the sweat of some taxpayfollowing documents, and make them a er's brow or brain. The document does not mention the 5,000 American | brings increased wealta and content- say this for the benefit of those re-"I. My speech at Indianapolis, in reply to lives that have been "expended" in World.

-Mark Hanna's big slush fund will not be likely to change the tide which has set in strong for the democratic candidate this year. The people are nomination, dealing with those issues upon which the democrats and populists occupy aroused as they never have been becommon ground.

"4. My speech delivered in St. Louis the list of September on the trust question.

"These documents have already been widely published in the press of the country, and the members of your party are fully informed in regard to my views upon the questions covered.

"American party and its policy, and they will register their disapproval of that party and its candidates at the polls in November. — Syracusc Telegram.

The Cause of Free Silver.

HANNAITE GALL.

Why Such Prosperity as There Is Can-,not Be Credited to the McKinley Administration.

The claim of the Hannaites that the measure of prosperity enjoyed by the country at large is due to the administration of President McKinley and proceeds from republican policies is groundless and absurd. The Dingley ity will ensue. On the other hand, a tariff bill is the only law enacted during the present administration that in any wise changed the status quo inherited from its predecessor. Therefore, if the improved industrial conditions, the existence of which is not denied, result from any act of the administration, the Dingley bill alone must be credited therewith. The absurdity of the Hannaite claim

is so palpable that only the most credulous and unthinking can be deceived thereby. The improved industrial conditions became noticeable in the United States in the spring of 1898. An improvement in industrial conditions was noticeable generally throughout Europe a year earlier, and during the last two years a decided improvment in industrial conditions has been general throughout all civilized countries. Mr. Hanauer, American vice consul at Frankfort, Germany, reports to the state department that "the wave of industrial prosperity in Europe which has steadily risen since 1895 has begun to recede." This is official testimony to the universality of a rising tide of prosperity covering all Europe. Yes, Senator Hanna and the army of republican spellbinders who are traversing the country seek to convey the impression that America alone has a monopoly of improved conditions, and that the credit belongs to the McKinley administration.

The facts are that for a number of years prior to 1896 a condition bordering on industrial stagnation prevailed not only in the United States, but throughout all Europe, and the improvement, when it came, was as universal as was the stagnation that preceded it. That the ebb and flow of prosperity would be simultaneous throughout all civilized nations is not a mere coincidence, but the result of a cause coequal and coextensive with the Mr. Hanna surely will not claim that

the Dingley tariff bill, the object and effect of which was to close the markets of America against foreign manufactures, caused prices to advance and industrial conditions to improve in the were thus curtailed. Yet the fact remains that, notwithstanding the injury to England, Germany and France in having their products so largely excluded from this, their best market, industrial conditions improved in those countries and the improvement was visible fully a year before an improvement became visible in the United States. And it can be easily shown that the cause which produced the prosperity in Europe was the same that has produced the measure of prosperity that has come to us, and that the Dingley bill, instead of promoting prosperity, retarded the same. It can be further shown that the Dingley bill has been the means of enabling American manufacturers to combine into giant monopolies and deprive the American people generally of what would be their just share of the nation's prosperity, if that monopoly

breeding bill had not passed. In order to understand the causes responsible for the universal depression that prevailed prior to 1896, and the universal improvement in industrial conditions that has since taken place, it becomes necessary to determine what is the controlling condition of

The controlling condition of prosperity is not found in the health of the people, or the bountifulness of harvests, important and valuable as these conditions are, because good health and good crops have been universal through periods of intense business depression. The controlling movement of price levels. When the universal price level is falling bank- money, for it would be a "constant," ruptcy becomes the inevitable and un- to use one of his terms. avoidable reward of enterprise. Such It is astonishing how some people condition toon paralyzes industry and can be educated to stand any amount limits production to the imperative of inflation caused by an alleged ex-

all others by a protracted period of domestic debts in gold, or its equiva-On the other hand, when the uni- ble that they can get enough gold versal price level is rising all human ahead to ever put their currency upon activities are stimulated through the a gold standard, outside of the kind hope and realization of gain. When of endless chains promises to pay, prices are rising money cannot be we have been using ever since the hoarded at a profit, and money em- war. The gold basis they have, turns ployed in the production and distri- out to be a flood of paper money bution of wealth yields a certain which produces a rich harvest for profit, while money that is idle is los- country bankers and city brokers; ing its power to command other none of the first class are obliged to things in exchange. A condition of have a cent of real money and none rising prices, extending through a of them ever dream of paying their long period, brings production and accounts in gold. This claim of being consumption to a maximum, and the on a gold standard of money under demand for labor always exceeds the these conditions is beneath our standsupply so that enforced idleness dis- ing as a nation. And what is of more appears from the earth.

rising the rich who employ their is responsible for the loss of farm wealth in production may grow rich- values since 1880 of over \$1,000,000,er, after giving labor its just and hon- 000 .- W. E. Babcock, in Money. est share. Employer and laborer both share the increased product. In fact, when the products of labor are increasing in price the demand for labor of this nation than I am in the temment to all.

crease in the quantity of gold changes robbed the people.-W. J. Bryan.

the relation that gold bears to other things in exchange. An increased gold supply means that an increased amount of gold must be given in exchange for other things until an equilibrium is restored by an increasa of the things to be exchanged. If a great increase of golu be sudden, a rapid advance in prices will take place, and if it continues through a long period, an era of great prosperdiminution of money supply causes falling prices, and, if long continued, universal bankruptcy will be followed by a general paralysis of business.

For a score of years prior to 1896 a condition of falling prices was general throughout the world as the result of curtailing money supply through legislation adverse to silver, without any increase in the world's gold output, An acute stage was reached when England sought to extend the gold standard to India and the Sherman silver purchase law was repealed in the United States. Had there been no increase in the world's output of gold during the past four years the world's price level would have continued to sink lower and lower, and the industrial depression that hung like a pall over all civilized nations would have grown more severe. But an all-wise providence directed the prospector to hidden treasures in

the frozen north and science revealed a new and wonderful cheapened process of extracting gold, so that the annual supply which began to materially increase in 1896, is now threefold what it was then. Money supply has been so augmented during the last three years, through the increased output of gold, that the general price level has materially risen in all gold-using countries. This has been the cause of the universal imimprovement, thus making the claim The whole world has shared in the improvement thus making the claim of Hanna and McKinley, that the share of this universal improvement that came to us was the result of republican policies, absurd and ridicu-

The United States has been blessed with extraordinary crops for a number of years in succession, which we have been enabled to sell abroad at famine prices, but McKinley and Hanna cannot lay claim to the bounty of God, neither were they the cause of the famines. We have a natural monopoly in the production of one of the world's great staples, cotton, but Hanna and McKinley can hardly clair the credit for this. The Dingley bill is their product, but the Dingley bill, while it had nothing to do with bringing prosperity, enabled the trusts and monopolies to become the chief beneficiaries in this country of the improved condition that was universal. If the people have shared in any degree in the improved condition resulting from the increase of money supply and rise in prices, it has been in spite of the Dingley tariff bill, and because its provisions could not be so extended as to enable monopoly to

take all. Hanna and McKinley presume too much upon the ignorance and credulity of the American people when they ask to be given credit for prosperity that came to the people through sources they knew not of, and by the schemes of the gold contractionists being defeated by the discovery of new gold deposits and the cheap cyanide process of extracting that metal which has so greatly increased money supply.-National Watchman.

SILVER BETTER THAN PAPER.

Bimetallism the Resort of Any Nation That Cannot Get Gold Currency Enough.

I read in J. H. Norman's books that he, while believing in gold, believes that a nation which cannot get gold enough should get rid of its paper money and take up silver. If Norman is right, and it is not for me to pit condition of prosperity is found in the movement of price levels. When the be better to have silver than paper

demands of daily life, and, if long cess of a precious metal like silver. con inued, cuts off employment and The American people have been wages from labor, confiscates the trained to care nothing for gold only property of debtors, increases the as they must have it to pay foreign burdens of taxation and ultimately balances; and to depend upon paper transfers the property of a commun- money to pay their domestic debts. ity to the money lenders, the one class But they are realizing that they have that is benefited at the expense of to pay not only foreign debts, but lent in currency. It seems impossivital importance to farmers, the con-When the universal price level is tinuance of that paper money system

I am more interested in the welfare will always exceed the supply and en- porary triumph of any party. I am a able the laborer to demand and re- young man, and in the course of naceive his just share, a condition that ture I shall be here several years. I publican papers which pitch into me Next, in order to understand the as if they thought this was their las cause of the improvement in indus- chance. I am not sure that I shall be trial conditions that has been uni- able to leave my children a fortune. I versal, it is necessary to understand am not sure that a fortune would be a the cause of a universal rise in price. blessing to them, but if I can leave This is found in an increased money to my children a good government, supply. Money is the value denomina- that will protect them in the enjoytor, but, unlike any other measure, it ment of life and liberty and in the measures value and records prices pursuit of happiness, I shall leave through itself being exchanged. them a richer inheritance than ever Therefore, as one grain of gold is al-ways the equivalent of another, an in-children money of which he had